CITY OF WASHINGTON. JUNE 22. 1854.

O. H P. STEM, is our authorized agent for collecting accounts due this office, and for ob-ing new subscribers in Virginia.

GEORGE W. MEARSON IS our authorized agent to receive subscriptions and advertiseme in Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria.

We are greatly pleased to learn that Senator Wright, of New Jersey, is recovering from his recent severe illness, and expected to resume his seat in the Senate in the course of a week or ten days.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the naval reform bill bill was further amended and passed. The bill to satisfy the claims of the creditors of the late republic of Texas, was recommitted to the Committee on Finance.

The insane land bill was further debated by Messrs. Toncey and Bell, the latter of whom had not concluded when the Senate adjourned. In the House of Representatives apologies for a breach of the decorum of that body were severally made by Messrs. Churchwell

Tuesday, in which they took part. A message was received from the President of the United States informing the House that Mexico has agreed to the Senate's amendments to the Gadsden treaty, and asking an appropriation of ten millions of dollars to carry the ern democrats who have supported with laudasame into effect

ered in Committee of the Whole on the state principles as manifested by northern whigs.

THE TREATY WITH MEXICO.

The reader will find in our congressional columns a message from the President, announcing that the government of Mexico has | tic party. agreed to the projet of the Senate of the United States.

Occupying a confidential position towards making any mention of the Mexican treaty. on proposed treaties, but even to abstain from unspotted. The immense patronage of governquoting the remarks of other papers with re- ment, is a weapon in the hands of power, with gard thereto. Thus far we have, as our read- which it may overawe even the stoutest oppo-

But now the executive has made its commusays. That announces that the United States | principles. stipulate to pay to Mexico \$7,000,000 on the exchange of ratifications, and a further sum of that set forth in our prospectus. But while \$3,000,000 when the boundaries of the ceded | " we will not be ambitious to commend ourterritory shall be settled. What those bound selves to the people by a blind flattery of their aries are, the papers accompanying the Presi- rulers" it will ever be a source of unfeigned dent's message may specify. But without the gratification to honor and commend them as assurance that they are thus made public, we the representatives of the principles which feel that we cannot speak of them, much less | elevated them to office. discuss them.

THE MISSION OF DEMOCRACY.

tion of the Constitution and thereby strength- and again. ening the federal government, which is but its creature; the other attempting by a strict construction of that instrument to maintain the sovereignty of the States, and to check the growing power of their central agent. But and the parties allowed to serve out their full when parties are formed merely upon a sectional and not a constitutional basis; when the general welfare is made subordinate to local policy, and when enlarged patriotism yields to a few dollars and costs. mere sectional prejudice and fanaticism, then indeed would we apprehend the destruction of a government, which would be less a subject of ed down, trampled upon, and beaten to a jelly. jects for which it was organized. To heal these dissensions, to allay the storm of sectional strife. was there a time when that party should keep high calling than now when it may be tempted astray by the allurements of power, and the corruption that so often flows from brilliant success.

In the short space of sixty-seven years there have been three periods when the Union was threatened with destruction, each manifesting itself in a different way, but all due to the same great principle of federalism.

On each of these occasions the principles of the democratic party restored peace to the troubled country, and hope and confidence to the statesman and patriot. The alien and sedition laws, during the dangerous administration of the elder Adams, gave rise to that great code of democratic principles, the resolutions of '98 and '99; the new testament of our faith which came not to destroy but to fulfil the Constitution. In the history of that period is to be found one of the striking characteristics of the republican party. The establishment of a great principle has ever been held by them paramount to the mere settlement of an existing difficulty; and thus the rent made in the Constitution, by those great twin mousters of which we have spoken, was not merely patched up by a compromise applicable alone to the then present crisis, but was thoroughly repaired by the promulgation and adoption of a principle of construction, which has been found ap-plicable through all succeeding difficulties.

Again, when the tariff of 1828-"the bill of abominations"-with its unjust discriminations against one section of our country, threatened the destruction of the Union, the dissension was healed by an adjustment which promised

to the democracy the gradual adoption of her

The third great epoch in the progress of the destructive element was the systematic attack made, first by individuals, then by the press, then by abolition associations, then in the halls of Congress against a domestic institution. peculiar to the southern States, until now the halls of legislation, the press, the pulpit, and the private parlor have all become the arena on which the great battle against slavery is fought. In adverting again to this important but hackneyed subject, we feel it due to our northern friends to say that we speak of it not in the spirit of sectionalism, but as a manifestation of the same dangerous principle of federal aggression. Although from the fact of our southern birth and southern education. we may feel a deeper interest in that question than can be expected from our northern surporters; and although we have no hesitation in saying here and elsewhere, now and always, that we believe its existence to be favorable to the cause of national freedom, and indispensable to conservatism, vet we wish not to speak of it as partisans. If we know ourselves, we would oppose with just as much sincerity, and just as much feeling any manifestation of this destructive principle of centralism in institutions and interests peculiar to

any other section of the Union. We take this question then as an illustration of the position which we have assumed, that the triumph of the Constitution over sectionalism, of truth over prejudice, of peace and Cullom, growing out of the proceedings of over discord, has been due in the highest degree to the soundness of the democratic party. As a proof of this, we appeal to the facts developed in Congress during this controversy in all its stages, to the large proportion of northble fidelity the principles of the Constitution. The general appropriation bill was consider and the almost universal opposition to those In the late struggle upon the territorial bill providing a government for Nebraska and Kansas, the fact was shown in an eminent degree. Every supporter of that measure from the free States was a member of the democra-

The greatest danger to the republican party springs from its own immense power. It requires the greatest vigilance on the part of the the Senate, we have carefully abstained from true friends of its principles to prevent the corruption which is so often the result of power. In the beginning, experienced members of the A frequent recurrence to its fundamental doc-Senate advised us, not only to avoid comments | trines, is the only means of keeping it pure and ers will testify, followed that advice most sition, and hence, it may sometimes happen, that while the great policy of our party has ever been "principles, not men," yet elenication to the House of Representatives. That vated to power, position and patronage, the communication is public, and is published by maxim is reversed, and a blind flattery of the us. Yet we cannot say more than the message | man overcomes a steadfast adherence to the

Our guide in all our action in this respect is

SECURITY OF PERSON.

The opinion prevails that one of the dire re. perhaps the very worst within reach of the law, makes the emphatic and unqualified declarasalts which will follow in the wake of existing is the disregard of personal security. The tion, but does not assign one solitary reason fanaticism is the dissolution of parties as now papers, all over the Union, habitually teem for so believing. It says "its introduction fell composed, and the erection on their ruins of with accounts of assaults and batteries, the coldly upon the southern public." Where is sectional organizations. Such a result we would most audacious and brutal outrages and un. the proof of this? Is the mere inse dirit of deplore as fatal to the success and the very ex- provoked attacks upon individuals. The re- the Bulletin to be taken in preference to all istence of the Union, but we see no reason to cords of punishment, in comparison, are as the strong proofs to which we refer? entertain such an opinion. In our last paper one to a thousand, and of those upon whom we referred to the probable schism of the whig any punishment is inflicted, it is usually so party, but we attributed it to the existence of light as rather to incite than to deter, and of preferred its defeat." It does not give the the diverse elements of which that party was even these few, a majority, a large majority, grounds of this belief. It does not present its composed, to the fact that two great principles are speedily pardoned and let loose on society, readers with one single fact, reason, or circumof construction were pursued by the same par. and we habitually see the same party repeatedly ty; the one based upon a latitudinous constructaken up, imprisoned, and pardoned, again Then, we ask, what is the value of such an

> The punishment for stealing an old shoe. or old clothes, or even a morsel of bread to ment, and is usually most rigorously enforced, time. But for assaults, alike wholly unprovoked and brutal and dangerous, we constantly see inflicted the slight punishment of a fine of

Where is the person who would not rather be robbed of almost anything rather than be knockregret, because of its failure to achieve the ob- | The revolting and disgusting offence, besides the danger to life and limb, and the sufferings it inflicts, carries with it such a sense of degraof safety in that impending storm, is the high a dog, any one thus making an attack, will be mission of the democratic party. And never justified by any jury and by public opinion. It is a fate most richly deserved; and the world its eye so steadily fixed upon the mark of its is well rid of a human hyena. But people generally are not prepared thus summarily and deservingly to punish such villains.

publish a list of assaults and the responsibility to which the guilty parties were held, but we make a large volume.

There is no evil in the country which calls o imperatively for prompt and efficient legislation every where, providing the most severe penalties for personal assaults, and excluding from the executives the right of pardon.

The horrible extent and frequency of rowdyism, can only be quelled by the severest punishment in every case. We have seen sentence done at so cheap a rate.

The list of outrageous attacks by rowdies upon | his ablest and most successful efforts.

persons passing indiscriminately, without provocation or cause, before having seen the parties, is daily increasing.

The person of every citizen should be sacred, and protected by laws alike efficient in the exactment and in the enforcement.

Whoever attacks another does so at his peril, and it is better that ten be shot dead in the attempt than that the person of a citizen be desecrated by brutal outrage.

SOUTHERN SENTIMENT.

The National Intelligencer of yesterday re publishes the following article from the New Orleans Bulletin:

"The Washington Sentinel of the 7th tries to throw ridicule upon the selections made by the National Intelligencer, from many southern journals opposed to the Nebraska bill, headed southern sentiment.' Says the Sentinel: 'The Intelligencer knows, and every body knows, that 'southern sentiment' is in favor of the Nebras-ka bill, warmly and cordially in favor of it.'

Our Washington Nebraska contemporary altogether in the wrong. The Intelligencer does not know, nor does the Sentinel know, nor does any body else know, that 'southern sentiment' is 'warmly and cordially' in favor of the Nebraska bill; for the very opposite is the case. Its introduction fell coldly upon the southern public, the fierce discussions that followed awakened no sensation, and its passage or defeat would have produced no wide-spread excitement. Indeed, we believe the slaveholders of the south would have preferred its defeat. We believe we are perfectly safe in saying that we represent, editorially, more planters than all of the Washington papers put together, and we have yet to meet one who does not look upon the introduction of the Nebraska bill as ill-timed, ill-advised, and injudicious, if not positively wrong. Congress can go to work and repeal the Nebraska bill, and there will be no indignation among slaveholders, no excite ment, not a billionth part of the agitation that its passage has created among the abolitionists of the north. The political traders might attempt to raise a breeze, but they would fail just as signally as they did in attempting to get up enthusiasm in favor of the Nebraska bill

As the Bulletin volunteers to take up the cudgels in aid of the Intelligencer, it was natural that we should expect it to bring some new facts, some strong arguments and some convincing proofs into the discussion. But strange to say, it rashly leaps unarmed and unequipped into the contest. It seems to be so incautious as to leave its shillalah at home.

The Bulletin very peremptorily denies our assertion that the south warmly and cordially sustained the Nebraska bill, and declares that "the very opposite is the case." Now, we gave some reasons for our opinion, and pointed to evidences of the correctness of that opinion. We said that nearly all of the southern newspapers came out in support of the Nebraska bill. We acknowledged that there were some exceptions which were "few and far between." But there was another and more satisfactory test to which we pointed-the vote of the southern members of the two Houses of Congress. Now, the representatives of the people are generally, it is fair to suppose, as true exponents of the feelings, wishes, and convictions of their constituents as can be found, and when nearly all of the southern representatives in Congress voted, worked, and spoke for Nebraska, in conjunction with nine-tenths of the southern journals, it certainly is not rash to say, and say with emphasis, that "southern sentiment is warmly and cordially in favor of

This, however, the Bulletin denies, and it declares that the very opposite is the case.

The Bulletin expresses the opinion that "the slave holders of the south would have stance on which the opinton is founded. unsustained opinion? Literally nothing.

But the most objectionable part of the Bulletin's article is the concluding paragraph, in avert starvation, is a long and severe imprison- which it takes no pains to conceal its wish for the repeal of the bill, and encourages the abolitionists, freesoilers, and incendiaries, to persist in their mad effort, in that behalf, by say ing that it will create no indignation and no excitement among slave holders.

We are sorry that our neighbor, the Intelligencer, has thought fit to copy, and to copy in editorial type, this article of the Bulletin. We are forced to the conclusion that it endorses it and adopts its opinions. If so, then the question which we respectfully propounded to the and to cling to the Constitution as the only ark dation, that any one who will shoot down, like it favored or opposed the repeal of the bill, is answered.

In all respect and gentleness, we would ask the Bulletin how happens it that it is the peculiar privileged and authorized spokesman of the south? Why is its almost solitary voice to be heeded in preference to the united voice We had at one time intended to collect and of the southern press? Why does it claim to be a better exponent of southern sentiment, than the great body of the Representatives in found that the records of a single year would | Congress from that section of the Union? The Bulletin, if it hopes to impress others with the correctness of its opinions, must deal in something stronger than gratuitous assertion and honestly entertains the opinions it expressesbut it is grossly and egregiously mistaken.

The New York Times of the 20th publishes a speech recently delivered by the dispassed upon a party for an assault alike vil- tinguished missionary, Dr. Duff, before the ainous, unprovoked, and brutal, of a trifling General Assembly of the Scotch Church, at fine and cost. We were almost tempted to Edinburg. The speech (says the Times) emoffer the scoundrel twice the amount of the braces a very full report of his visit to the Unifine imposed, to waylay and assault the judge ted States, with remarks upon the various inciprecisely as he had done to the party for as- dents and characteristics which fell under his saulting whom he had been sentenced. We notice—especially of those relating to the prowished to see how the judge would consider the gress of education, religion, and general culmatter, when the man should say to him, after ture. The doctor's opinions of this country are having beaten him almost to death, that as in the highest degree flattering; he seems, inhis honor had fixed the price for just such deed, to have found nothing among us suffian assault at the few dollars fine he had im- ciently defective to elicit his censure. We are posed, he thought he would continue to indulge | probably not to infer that he approved of everyin the luxury of beating men, while it could be thing be saw, but that he had the kindness and good taste to dwell only upon those points We wish we could induce the press every which he deemed worthy of commendation. where to take up this question of predominant | Those who heard him while in this country do evil and make the person of every citizen at not need to be reminded that he is a man of least as sacred from outrage, as is his old shoe extraordinary ability and eloquence. His speech at Edinburg seems to have been one of

A NEW TYPE-SETTING MACHINE. A letter from Copenhagen, under date of May 18, thus describes a new, important, and

wonderful invention. The writer says: "Owing to the politeness of the editors, I have now been able to see the new composing machine as in actual operation in the office of the Fædrelandet. Instead of the usual cases and composing sticks, and the compositor standing at his work, we see a person sitting before a machine with keys like a piano, which he plays and composition of the composition of he plays on incessantly, and every touch on the tangent is followed by a click; the letter is already in its place in the long mahogany channel prepared for it. The whole is excessively ingenious. In fact it is fairy work. The most wonderful part is, that it distributes the already used type at the same time that it sets the new page, and with an exactness perfectly sure. No mistake can ever occur. The compositor, by this machine, does four times as nuch work as another workman, but, as he requires an assistant to line and page the set type, this brings it to twice the amount of type set. The whole is so clean and pleasant, that it will probably soon be a favorite employment for women. The machine occupies a very small space, not more than a large chair, and is beautifully made of hard woods, brass, and steel. Its success is now beyond all doubt. The proprietors of the Fædrelandet are so gratified by the one they now have, that they have ordered another. The price is 2,400 Danish dollars. It will last apparently for a century or two without repair. Mr. Sorensan, the inentor, himself a compositor all his life, kindly shows the machine to any visitor. Of course a compositor cannot set with this machine at once; it will take him a short time, a few days, for him to become familiar with the details but he is then a gentleman compared to his old

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A DEFENCE OF THE "ECLIPSE OF FAITH."-Being a rejoinder to Professor Newman's Reply. Also a Reply to the "Eclipse of Faith," by Francis Wm. Newman. Published by Crosby, Nicholas & Co., Boston. For sale by Taylor & Maury.

TURKEY AND THE TURES, and Cruise a in the Black Sea. By Adolphus Slade, (Maschaver Pacha,) Admiral of the Turkish fleet. Published by Wm. Taylor & Co., New York. For sale by Joe Shillington.

This book is peculiarly interesting at the present time. The author's long residence in the east has made him familiar with every phrase of the Turkish character, and by the assistance of this work the reader will be able to judge pretty accurately of the present state of the Ottoman empire. Perhaps the most interesting part of the author's travels is that of his cruise with the Capitan Pacha in the Black Sea; the "chase" of a Russian firigate and corvette, and the author's surprise in the morning at finding the Turkish vessels running away from danger. The whole is, however, extremely interesting.

ALONE. By Marion Harland. Published by A. Morris, Richmond. For sale by Franck

A home story, the principal incidents of which are located in the capitol of the Old Dominion, and is evidently a description of cenes familiar to the accomplished authoress. It is interesting alike to the general and local

DOCUMENTARY HISTORY OF THE REVOLUTION. By R. W. Gibbes, M. D. For sale by Taylor & Maury.

form, and should be in every American family. NORTH BRITISH REVIEW for May. For sale by Taylor & Maury, and Franck Taylor. The ontents of this number are as follows : Of the Plurality of Worlds; British and Continental Characteristics: The Union with England and

Scottish Nationality; Christian Evidences and History; The Art of Education; Ruskin and Architecture ; Professor Forbes and Mr. Lloyd in Scandinavia; Auguste Comte and Positivism.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

HEALTH OF CITIES .- Tue following statement comprises the deaths in some of the Atlantic cities for the week ending June 10, and their proportion to the population :

건강일이 있는 항상이 없었다.	Deaths.	Population.	Proportion.
Boston	. 80	135,758	1 in 1.735
New York		517,849	1 in 1.259
Philadelphia	.188	357,000	1 in 86)
Baltimore	82	169.025	1 in 2.061
Charleston		43,014	1 in 1.593
Savannah	. 10	16,000	1 in 1,600
Of the deaths in N	ew Yo	rk 14 were	by cholera
and 38 by other disea	ses of	the bowels	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

* Whites, 9; black and colored, 18.

CUBA AND ITS WEALTH .- Cuba, at this time. omprises a population of about 1,400,000. Of this aggregate 500,000 are black, 600,000 of them being slaves, the balance free and comparatively a nuisance. The whole island contains an area Intelligencer, a few days since, as to whether of 32,000 square miles-equal to more than 20,-000,000 acres, every three of which are capable, with proper cultivation, of producing one logshead of sugar annually. In 1848 the exports of Cuba amounted to \$26,000,000, and her imports to \$25,000,000; she yielded a revenue of \$13,000,-000, and the property of the island was estimated at the value of \$500,000,000. And yet but about one-fifth of the island was supposed to be under cultivation .- Albany Evening Atlas

CALIFORNIA GOLD MINE .- Dr. John B. Trask, who, under the authority of the Cal fornia legislature, has completed a geological examination of the Sierra Nevada and coast mountains of that State, says that the fears of many that the gold production of the country would be merely tempoempty declamation. We do not doubt that it rary, are unfounded and that gold mining has become a permanent employment of the State. He believes that the gold from the mountains and valleys will increase rather than diminish in quantity from year to year, and says that " the permaneacy of the character of these mines would scarcely have been demonstrated in so short a period of time in any other country or State except California, and is but another mark of that indomitable perseverance in overcoming difficulties, for which they have become peculiarly characterized and proverbial."

> AWFUL BEREAVEMENT .- The Philadelphia Inquirer says: We have already alluded to the case of a gentleman now a resident of this city, Mr. William Colliss, who lost his wife, seven children. and upwards of twenty thousand dollars, in the steamship City of Glasgow." His agony of mind under these distressing circumstances may well be imagined. For a time he was almost threat-ened with madness. He is now more composed.

THE GOVERNOR OF HUNDURAS has given his enproval to the inter-ocean railroad enterprise. Hon. Lawis Case, jr., was lately married

Rome to Miss Mary Ludlam, of New York.

Congressional.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS. . FIRST SESSION.

Senate-Wednesday, June 21, 1854. EASTERN BRANCH BRIDGE.

DAWSON, from the Committee on the Di friet of Columbia, to which was referred the me-morial of William Gunton and others, praying a further allowance for the Eastern Branch bridge, sold to the government, reported the same back, and asked to be discharged from the further con-SHIP CANAL AT NIAGARA.

Mr SEWARD, from the Committee on Co. merce, reported back the memorials praying aid in the construction of a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara, and asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the same. He said that, while the committee fully approved of the great work, they were divided as to the constitutional power, as to the manner in which the work should be carried on, and were unable to agree upon any bill. The motion was agreed to.

SLAVE TRADE. Mr. SEWARD introduced a bill to regulate the navigation and commerce by vessels owned in whole or in part by American citizens, between the Spanish West India Islands and the coast of

TEXAS CREDITORS. On motion of Mr. GWIN, the bill to satisfy the claims of the creditors of the late republic of Texas, was recommitted to the Committee on Finance.

· STEAMBOAT LAW. Mr HAMLIN, from the Committee on Com merce, to which were referred several memorials on the subject of the steamboat law, reported a bill amendatory of said law.

He explained that the bill created Washington

and Oregon Territories and the State of Califor nia into a new inspection district, and also suspended, until the 4th of March next, the ninth section of that law, which required imperatively the use of a certain alloy in the construction of the boilers of steamboats.

The bill was then considered and passed. JAMES DIXON.

Mr. DAWSON reported a bill for the relief of James Dixon, and the same was considered and

Mr. FESSENDEN, from the Committee on Patents, reported a bill for the relief of Cyrus H. M'Cormick.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to promote the efficiency of the navy.

Mr. MALLORY moved several amendments which were suggested by the objections made yesterday by Mr. HUNTER, which were agreed to. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

REVOLUTIONARY ARMY SURGEONS. Mr. PRATT, on leave introduced a joint resolution in relation to surgeons' mates of the revolutionary army; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

INDIGENT INSANE. The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill granting land to the several States for the relief of the indigent insane.

Mr. TOUCLY addressed the Senate for over an

Mr. TOUCEY addressed the senate for over an hour in opposition to the bill, and in defence of the veto of the President.

Mr. BELL followed in support of the bill, and had not concluded when he yielded the floor to Mr. MASON, on whose motion the bill was

After a brief executive session.

House of Representatives.

Mr. HOUSTON reported back from the Committee of Ways and Means the amendments of the Senate to the Indian appropriation bill, and they were referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union and ordered to be The SPEAKER laid before the House a com

munication from the clerk con aining estimates for the books recently ordered for distribution among the members; referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

On motion of Mr. LETCHER, the Speaker was

This history is compiled from authentic papers and letters relating to the principal incidents of the Possibility of the Possib

the Speaker was likewise directed to pay to Z. Scudder, of that State, per diem and mileage up to the day of his resignation.

[It was stated by Mr. ELLIOT that Mr. Scudder, after he left his home, met with an accident in Barnstable, and, in consequence, is confined until this moment at a public house in that town.]

REVENUE CUTTERS.

Mr. FULLER said, at an early day of the session the Committee on Commerce reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pur-chase or contract for four additional revenue cutters; one for Charleston, South Carolina, to supply the place of that which was recently lost; one for the coast of Texas, and two for the Pacific coast. The committee are in possession of in-formation showing that the public interests are suffering for the want of those cutters; and, therefore, they were desirous of passing the bill.

Mr. COBB objected to the consideration of the subject, saying the committees have reports to make, deeply interesting to the country and to pri-

vate citizens.

Mr. FULLER said that for three months he had been making efforts to get this bill before the House.

POST OFFICE COMMITTEE.

Mr. OLDS, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, reported a resolution authorizing that committee to employ a clerk from the sixth of May last; (the object being to engage him in gathe ing a list of all the post routes, to be enacted in one bill.)

MESSES. CHURCHWELL AND CULLOM-APOLOGIES. Mr. CHURCHWELL rose to make an apology Mr. CHURCH we have to the decorum which to the House for a breach of its decorum which he committed yesterday. He believed that those with whom he had been associated for the last with whom he had been associated for the last three years would bear testimony that he had at least been respectful in his intercourse with the members of this body.

The SPEAKER requested the gentlemen who

were standing to resume their seats, otherwise sorder would be the consequence.

Mr. CHURCH WELL resumed, saying he hoped always to be found among those who desire to make an effort to preserve the order and decorum

of the body,
Mr. CULLOM next rose. He regretted that the unexpected and unprovoked attack upon him yesterday may have precipitated him into any violation of the rules and orders of the House. He ad endeavored, during his service here, to maintain kindly relations to the members of this House, and to observe the punctilious rights of all and the honor and integrity of the body of which he was a member. Circumstances, over which he had no control, and which he did nothing to provoke, either by word or deed, elicited from him language which he should not have uttered. If he had vio-lated the rules of the House, he asked permission to assure gentlemen it was out of no disrespect to this high forum. But the ebullition which he dis-played was elicited by the exhibition of a deadly instrument, in counexion with the remarks to which he felt justified in responding.

Mr. McMULLEN did not wish to interrupt the

gentleman, but he rose to a question of order.
[Cries of "Oh, no."]
The SPEAKER remarked that the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. Cullon] had taken his seat.
Mr. Millson said that the announcement
which had just been made to the House by the
gentlems, from Tennessee, was somewhat unexpected to him. He did not mean to say that he
did not cherish the assessing that he did not cherish the expectation and hope that those gentlemen would, each of them, see that it was gentlemen would, each of them, see that it was due as well to their own character and honor as to the dignity of the House, to tender spologies, such as those they had just made to the House, for the disorder of yesterday. But as he had given notice of his purpose to call attention to a question of privilege, he deemed it due as well to himself as to the House to indicate the course which he should pursue to prevent the recurrence of scenes of this kind; and, therefore, asked leave

Resolved, That a select committee of _____ members be uppointed to investigate the disorder which occurred yearday, by the use of warm words and threatening gesures between Messra Churchwell and Cullow, of Tenessee, members of this House, and that they report there to the House.

Mr. MILLSON remarked that no one felt more than he did the painful necessity of bringing this matter to the attention of the House. However, occupying friendl, relations towards both of these good lemen, he felt that he could do so without subject. privileges of this House which none can doubt. It is of the greatest importance to the country at large that debates should be free; but if these disorders should be tolerated many gentlemen, capable of shedding light on the subject before the body would be restrained from an expression of their sentiments, by an apprehension of being drawn into occurrences of this kind. It was well said by a member of the British parliament, that a blow struck in the House was a blow at the commons of England.

said by a member of the British parliament, that a blow struck in the House was a blow at the commons of England.

He then quoted precedents both in England and the United States, showing that in all cases of disturbance in legislative bodies, the House was satisfied by the tenders of apology from the members charged with the disorderly conduct. Finding, then, that no further action had been taken in such cases, and as the gentlemen from Tennessee had each apologized, he, after consultation with friends, would withdraw the resolution.

Mr. ORR suggested an amendment, with a view of clothing the Speaker with additional authority to suppress personal difficulties.

Mr. MILLSON declined to accept of it, conceiving that the rule laid down in Jefferson's Manuel, which had been adopted by the House for its government was sufficient for the purpose. He had not thought uncessary to say anything about the merits of the controversy. The House had nothing to do with them. They should confine themselves to what had occurred in the House. He withdrew the resolution.

Mr. McMULLEN thought that the subject should be investigated by a select committee but, lest he should add to the flame he would see in.

should be investigated by a select committee, but, lest he should add to the flame, he would not insist on further action.

Mr. BROOKS gave notice of the amendment to the rules :

amendment to the rules:

Resolved, That any member who brings into this House a concealed weapon shall be expelled by a two-third vote.

[Loud cries of "Good!" "good!"]

Resolved, That the sergeant at arms shall cause to be erected a suitab e rack in the rotunda, where members who are addicted to the carrying of concealed weapons shall be required to place them before entering this ball; and that they shall be exposed to the inspection of the curious so long as the owners are employed in legislation. [Cries of "Good," accompanied by laughter and applause.]

The resolution submitted by Mr. Olds, authorizing the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads to employ a clerk, was adopted.

TREATY WITH MEXICO. The SPEAKER laid before the House the fol-

The SPEAKER laid before the House the low low ig message:

To the House of Representatives:

I have received information that the government of Mexico has agreed to the several amendments proposed by the Senate to the treaty between the United States and the republic of Mexico, signed on the thirtieth of December last, and has authorized its envoy extraordinary to this government to exchange the ratifications thereof. erament to exchange the ratifications thereof. The time within which the ratifications can be exchanged will expire on the thirtieth instant.

There is a provision in the treaty for the pay-ment, by the United States to Mexico, of the sum of seven millions of dollars on the exchange of ratifications, and the further sum of three millions ot dollars when the boundaries of the ceded terr

tory shall be settled.

To be enabled to comply with the stipulation To be enabled to comply with the stipulation according to the terms of the treaty, relative to the payments therein mentioned, it will be necessary that Congress should make an appropriation of seven million dollars for that purpose before the 30th instant, and also the further sum of three million dollars, to be paid when the boundaries shall be established. Itherefore respectfully request that these sums may be put at the disposal of the executive.

executive.

I herewith transmit to the House of Representatives a copy of the said tresty.
FRANKLIN PIERCE.
Washing on, June 20, 1554.

Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, nd ordered to be printed.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a

message from the President of the United States, in reply to a resolution calling for the correspondence of our minister to Turkey with the State De-Partment, and
A message from the President in response to A message from the President in response to the resolution calling for copies of the instructions of President Monroe, in December, 1823, transmitted to our diplomatic agents abrond on the subject of the issuing of commissions to private armed vessels, together with the responses of foreign governments. The documents are volumin-

CIVIL US. MILITARY SUPERINTENDENCY. Mr. KEIIT, from the Select Committee on the tinuing the present system of military superin-tendency at the national armories. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House, after considering various amend

To Major French, Commissioner of the Public

Communicated.

I am surprised that the common conneil of Philadelphia has requested some information from you on the ailanthus and the elm trees, and that you should not have answered them with more precision.

Permit me to touch upon both, as circum

stances have made meacquainted for many years with the peculiar character of each tree. The first Dutch elms that were attacked in Virginia about twenty-five years ago by the worm or caterpillar, made their appearance on one of the most beautiful farms on the lower James River. The lady proprietress was for-tunately possessed of great taste and perseverence. Her trees were of the noblest size, and she determined to spare no pains to save them. Accordingly she procured a small engine from Baltimore, by the use of which and the hose subjoined, a strong decoction of tobacco juice was thrown to the topmost branches of every

tree. The process was repeated from time

time; sometimes twice or thrice in the course of the season, until the enemy was subdued and each invasion of the inse ter. The enemy is now kept down, the leaves kept fresh, and of more than thirty fine trees not one has been lost, and all preserve their verdure and beauty. What you have to do, then, Mr. Commissioner, is to throw away the pen, and lay out a few dollars to purchase a fire engine and some refuse tobacco, and you

may defy all the caterpillars in christendom. The ailanthus is objectionable in consequence of the odor it exhales at the season of efflorescence. The reason of this is, that we plant in our gardens the male instead of the temale ailanthus. All the trees which were first grown in Richmond were of the male species, and the consequence was, that they were all impregnated with the strong order which now perfumes the avenues of our city. Finally, a gentleman of taste procured the seeds of the semale species from the north, and discov-ered the distinction between them. But there is not only a marked distinction between the order of the flowers, but there is also a most agreeable difference in the appearance of the flowers. The male flower gradually withers flowers. The male flower gradually withers up, and presents a dead and blighted appear ance, whereas the flower of the female form itself into a pod with a brilliant color, that continues to adorn the tree for a long time after the effloresence has ceased, which forms the pod or fruit of the tree. It is more agreeable to the eye, therefore, as well as to the sense of

Oh, woodman, spare that tree."

Sloop of War Cyane about to depart on scret Mission.—The United States sloop-of-war Cyane dropped down from the Brooklyn navy yard a few days ago, and is now at anchor in the North river, opposite the Battery. Her crew is on board, consisting of one hundred seamen, ordi-nary seamen, laudsmen, and boys, who were trans-ferred from the receiving ship North Carolina' during the past week. during the past week.

We learn that she will sail from this port on

We learn that she will sail from this port on Monday, in obedience to orders issued by the Secretary of the Navy. Her destination is unknown to the public, and it is needless for us to give any direction to the general suspicion which will be entertained on the subject.

The following is a list of the officers of the Cyane: Commander, George N. Hollins; Lieutenams, Pickering, Reed Fauntleroy, and Edwards; Surgeon, Brownlee; Assistant Surgeon, George Peck; Acting Master, William L. Wilcox; Purser. Upham; Passed Midshipman, Samuel L. Breeze; Bouswain, F-lix Hewlett; Gunner, Jas. A. Lillestor; Cerpenter, Edward Williams; Sailmaker, Daniel C. Breyton.—Post.

The Ice-Burst on the Nevo

The crisis of the Baltic enterprise seems near at hand. Under date of the 3d of May we hear of bitter east winds and thick-falling snow; of the 4th of Stockholm steamers running, with crowds of citizens to see the fleet; on the 5th, of fog so thick that the ships could not stir. In Finland, meantime, the season is mild, and vegetation is rapidly advancing. The month vegetation is rapidly advancing. The month of May is always the season of suspense at St. Petersburg—the time when it is said the restless ezar, who sleeps only by snatches, looks out, or goes forth, almost before anybody else is stirring, to observe the aspect of his watery realm, and see which way the wind is. The suspense is about the wind; and even now, in the most solemn spring season of all the fifty-seven he has known, the movements of the wind are of more consequence to Nicholas than even those of the allies. A long continuance of strong east winds would do more for him than all the preparations he can make. A rush of west wind would ruin him more speedily and thoroughly than his united enemies could without its help. The suspense is about this: The fog is the token that the crisis is at hand. The fog is the token that the crisis is at hand. The fog precedes the breaking up of the ice in the Neva; and it will be succeeded by those singular twilight nights of unequalled beauty, which are the only charm of the desolate region in which St. Petersburg stands.

While the fog lasts the sentinels on the watch towers in the city look out in vain, some

towards Lake Ledoga, some up the Neva, some towards Lake Ledoga, some up the Neva, some towards the sea. They can hear something, but see nothing. So it is with the czar, listening in the balcony; and with the commandments at Sweaborg and at Cronstadt; and perhaps with our "Charley" walking the deck, and talking to himself. What he is listening for is the arrival of the French squadron, which will analy a him work when the work when the work was to receive the state of the receiver the state of the will enable him to proceed to this work when the fog-curtain rises. To some it comes sing-ing over the peaty plains which stretch to the margin of the gulf whence they look like a mere drift upon the waters. Over that barren Ll-ak expanse the wind comes sighing through the rushes, with an occasional bark of the wolf, or bursts of the din of the water fowl in the pools which are already melted. To others the wind comes vibrating like mournful music through the pine forests, which, surrounding the capital with their black belt, no where further off than twenty miles approach much nearer in some direction.

There are sounds which come to the ear on

May nights when the wind is from any point of the compass; for there are swamps and pine forests everywhere. It is the voice of the waters that the watchers listen for with hearts that stand still. As long as the hollow moaning goes on, the moaning of the imprisoned winds below the ice, the suspense is complete. Sooner or later comes the crack, which tells that the hour of crisis has come. The cracks of the ice are naturally the most impressive, and sound the loudest in the night. The czar and his sentries are already on the watch; but now the citizens rise and look out in vain through the fog. Some dress and go to the wharves, though it is much too soon to conjecture how high the waters will rise. Next coines the crash of the ice, driven up in heaps in the river, or against the wharves, and then the more anxious sound—the swash of the driven waters. The thing most desired is a moderate east wind, and this is what usually happens. A violent east wind brings down the inland ice and flood too fast, and every inch that the waters rise above the iron rings in the granite waters rise above the iron rings in the granite embankment is so much danger. But the fearful thing is a strong west wind, turning back the flood on its way to the gulf. Then it is less the swash of waters pouring down than the roar of the sea coming up; and when the tides meet, the consequence is what the world saw in 1824. The vessels that were not capsized by the meeting of the floods were carried over the wharves, and stranded on the sands which were arable fields the day before.

The nine rivers and seven canals on which St. Petersburg is seated all overflowed at once, and the flood poured into the upper chambers of the best houses in the capitol. At Cronstadt a large vessel was drifted into the main street the town, and left there. Every successive year adds to the peril of such a chance; for every year does St. Petersburg settle lower in the swamp. Amid the stagnant silence maintained there about all disagreeable facts, this very disagreeable fact is well understood—the mallet is heard driving new piles incessantly; that is a sound that cannot be muffled. The blocks of granite settle unequally; that is an irregularity which the martinet czar himself cannot prohibit or punish. The walls of palaces crack, and hovels sink down endways into the og, and all the world may see them melt down or be shored up. The destruction will be hor-rible some day; and every inhabitant knows it, and only hopes that the place may last his But if a west wind should carry up-not the

sea only, but those who are now riding that sea-what then? This is what the czar is listening for; the one other sound—the boom of cannon—which might for once rival in terror the roar of the sea. From Cronstadt, 16 miles off, the spire of the admiralty and the glittering cupolas of St. Petersburg may be seen on a clear day. Cronstadt is nearer to St. Peters-burg than Gravesend is to London. From St. Petersburg the boom of such cannon as we have sent there may be heard from Cronstadt, if we have a west wind for our herald of ap-proach. By that time the fog will be gone and the transparent twilight of that latitude will have set in. The admiral will then have no more time for listening like the czar. Such a chance as that wind would fill the channels for them, and obviate their chief difficulty. A very few hours of such a tide would suffice for their few hours of such a tide would suffice for their attempt upon Cronstadt. The gun-boats of the enemy, ambushed among the islands, and watching with intense curiosity and awe the great floating fortifications that we have sent against their stationary one, must not, in such a case, come out, unless they would be run down, and the sentries on the bastions of Cronstadt would see which dismay how rapidly the ordinary water-marks are disappearing. Such ordinary water-marks are disappearing. Such a wind would be the best of allies. But, without it, we are disposed to believe that Cronsadt is, as is now hinted from the scene of action, "not impregnable." We hear much of the "not impregnable." We hear much shallows there; but it is certain that the Russian ships of war are built at St. Peters-burg, as far as the hulls are concerned, and then brought into the Cronstadt harbors to Le finished. They are brought by the old fashioned ma-

They are brought by the old fashioned machinery of "camels" down the river, and then by means of the great ship canal at Cronstadt, into the heart of that place. That canal—the one running from the Middle Harbor—bolds ten large ships of war at once. The shallows before Acre were thought to be an insurmountable difficulty before S. C. Napier made wreck of that marvellous fortification. We shall soon see whether, with the added resources of four-teen years of naval improvement, he cannot deal with the shallows of Cronstadt. The czar permits no sounding of the Neva. To sound the Neva is death to Russian subjects; but it is given out that the average depth is nine feet on the bar, and twelve within. We all know what Russian figures are worth, and we may be sure that the shallowest depth that can be be sure that the shallowest depth that can be believed will be the one reported. We know, too, that the range of difference between the highest and the lowest water is very great, and that the period of highest water is just at hand. "Charley" knows all this, and very much more, and while he is walking the deck and talking to himself, he has his own plans for making wind and tide serve him, we may be sure.

Everything is said to serve the Napiers (as it generally serves other people) whou they are at their work.

And the watcher at the other end of that

gulf, who knows all this, and very much more; how is it with him? Thus far in life, he has